

Coughing Up Green Mucus

Sputum Sputum is mucus that is coughed up from the lower airways (the trachea and bronchi). In medicine, sputum samples are usually used for a naked-eye examination, microbiological investigation of respiratory infections, and cytological investigations of respiratory system. It is commonly referred to as "phlegm". In medicine, sputum samples Sputum is mucus that is coughed up from the lower airways (the trachea and bronchi). It is commonly referred to as "phlegm";

The condition includes two related lung problems: chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Chronic bronchitis involves ongoing inflammation of the airways, causing excess mucus production, coughing, and chest discomfort. Emphysema involves damage to the small air sacs in the lungs, which reduces the lungs' ability to transfer oxygen into the bloodstream. Many people with COPD experience shortness of breath, persistent cough, wheezing, and reduced exercise tolerance. Symptoms can become more severe during acute flare-ups, which can be triggered by viral and bacterial infections and exposure to irritants. People with COPD generally display a combination of these symptoms, and are likely to have additional health issues...

Laryngospasm It may be triggered when the vocal cords or the area of the trachea below the vocal folds detects the entry of water, mucus, blood, or other substance. It may be associated with stridor or retractions Laryngospasm is an uncontrolled or involuntary muscular contraction (spasm) of the vocal folds. It may be associated with stridor or retractions. the area of the trachea below the vocal folds detects the entry of water, mucus, blood, or other substance

A naked eye exam of the sputum can be done at home by a patient in order to note the various colors (see below). Any hint of yellow or green color (pus) suggests an airway infection (but does not indicate the type of organism causing it). Such color hints are best detected when the sputum is viewed against a bright white background, such as white paper, a white pot, or a white sink surface. Acute bronchitis usually has a cough that lasts around three weeks, and is also known as a chest cold. In

more than 90% of cases, the cause is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. A small number of cases are caused by a bacterial infection such as *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* or *Bordetella pertussis*. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. Treatment of acute bronchitis typically involves rest, paracetamol (acetaminophen), and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) to help with the fever. 79c48d40d0 Contrary to popular misconception and misuse, mucus and phlegm are not always the same. 79c48d40d0

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Coughing up mucus can be intermittent Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a long-term lung condition that makes it progressively harder to breathe. COPD develops gradually over time, and while it cannot currently be cured, treatments and lifestyle changes can help control symptoms and slow disease progression. usually a chronic cough, which may or may not bring up thick slippery fluid (referred to as sputum, mucus or phlegm). It occurs when the airways and lung tissue become damaged, leading to reduced airflow and reduced efficiency of oxygen exchange in the lungs. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment are recommended 79c48d40d0

Laryngospasm is characterized by involuntary spasms of the laryngeal muscles. It is associated with difficulty or inability to breathe or speak, retractions, a feeling of suffocation, which may be followed by hypoxia-induced loss of consciousness. It may be followed by paroxysmal coughing and in partial laryngospasms, a stridor may be heard. It requires prompt identification to avoid possibly fatal complications. It may present with loss of end-tidal carbon dioxide (for mechanically ventilated patients), chest or neck retractions and paradoxical chest wall movements. 79c48d40d0 The condition typically lasts less than 60 seconds, but in cases of partial blocking it may last 20 to 30 minutes and hinder inspiration, while exhalation remains easier. 79c48d40d0

Phlegm It often refers to respiratory mucus expelled by coughing, otherwise known as sputum. Phlegm, and mucus as a whole, is in essence a water-based gel consisting of glycoproteins, immunoglobulins, lipids and other substances. Its color can vary from transparent to pale or dark yellow and green, from light to dark brown, and even to dark grey depending on the contents. The body naturally produces about 1 quart (about 1 litre) of phlegm every day to capture and clear substances in the air and bacteria

from the nose and throat. It often refers to respiratory mucus expelled by coughing, otherwise known as sputum. Phlegm, and mucus as a whole, is in essence a water-based gel consisting Phlegm (; Ancient Greek: φλέγμα, phlégma, "inflammation", "humour caused by heat") is mucus produced by the respiratory system, excluding that produced by the throat and nose passages. Its composition varies depending on climate, genetics, and state of the immune system

Mucus Mucus forms a protective barrier between epithelial cells on the internal and external surfaces of the body and the outside environment. Mucus is found in the linings of the respiratory, digestive, and urogenital systems, and in the eyes and ears. Mucus helps to trap and remove inhaled particles, and prevent the entry of pathogenic fungi, bacteria and viruses at different sites. In addition, mucus aids in moisturizing Mucus (, MEW-kəs) is a slippery gel produced by, and covering, mucous membranes. explains why coughing often occurs in those who smoke cigarettes. The mucosal barrier is nonetheless selectively permeable, allowing the diffusion of small particles and blocking the entrance of larger particles. The body's natural reaction is to increase mucus production

Having green, yellow, or thickened phlegm (sputum) does not always indicate the presence of an infection. Also, if an infection is present, the color of the phlegm (sputum) does not determine whether a virus, a bacterium or another... Sinus is Latin for "bay", "pocket", "curve", or "bosom". In anatomy, the term is used in various contexts. Chronic bronchitis is defined as a productive cough – one that produces sputum – that lasts for three months or more per year for at least two years. Many people with chronic bronchitis also have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD... These droplets can contain infectious bacterial...

Respiratory droplet Respiratory droplets are produced naturally as a result of breathing, speaking (speech droplet), sneezing, coughing, or vomiting, so they are always present in our breath, but speaking and coughing increase their number. Droplet A respiratory droplet is a small aqueous droplet produced by exhalation, consisting of saliva or mucus and other matter derived from respiratory tract surfaces. speaking (speech droplet), sneezing, coughing, or vomiting, so they are always present in our breath, but speaking and coughing increase their number

Bronchiectasis may result from a number of infectious and acquired causes, including measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis, immune system problems, as well as the genetic disorder cystic fibrosis. Cystic fibrosis eventually results in severe bronchiectasis in nearly all cases. The cause in 10–50% of those without cystic fibrosis is unknown. The mechanism of disease is breakdown of the airways due to an excessive inflammatory response. Involved airways (bronchi) become enlarged and thus less able to clear secretions. These secretions increase the amount of bacteria in the lungs, resulting in airway blockage and further breakdown of the airways. It is classified as an obstructive lung disease, along with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma. The diagnosis is suspected based on symptoms and confirmed using computed tomography. Cultures of the... 79c48d40d0 == Structure == 79c48d40d0 == Etymology == 79c48d40d0 These naked-eye examinations have been found to be successful, but are subjective to the examiner (in a professional setting, a clinician). Current technologies exist that can analyze sputum more objectively, but are often expensive, complex, or difficult to use. 79c48d40d0 == Distinction between mucus and phlegm == 79c48d40d0 The word "sinusitis" is used to indicate that one or more of the membrane linings found in the sinus cavities has become inflamed or infected. It is however distinct from a fistula, which is a tract connecting two epithelial surfaces. If left untreated, infections occurring in the sinus cavities can affect the chest and lungs. 79c48d40d0

Bronchitis Other symptoms may include coughing up mucus, wheezing, shortness of breath, Bronchitis is inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) in the lungs that causes coughing. The most common symptom is a cough that may or may not produce sputum. Bronchitis can be acute or chronic. Symptoms include coughing up sputum, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest pain. The infection then makes its way down to the bronchi. Bronchitis usually begins as an infection in the nose, ears, throat, or sinuses. lungs 79c48d40d0

== Signs and symptoms == 79c48d40d0 Droplet sizes range from $< 1 \mu\text{m}$ to $1000 \mu\text{m}$, and in typical breath there are around 100 droplets per litre of breath. So for a breathing rate of 10 litres per minute this means roughly 1000 droplets per minute, the vast majority of which are a few micrometres across or smaller. As these droplets are suspended in air, they are all by definition aerosols. However, large droplets (larger than about $100 \mu\text{m}$, but

depending on conditions) rapidly fall to the ground or another surface and so are only briefly suspended, while droplets much smaller than 100 μm (which is most of them) fall only slowly and so form aerosols with lifetimes of minutes or more, or at intermediate size, may initially travel like aerosols but at a distance fall to the ground like droplets ("jet riders").

Mucus is typically produced from cells found in mucous glands, and may also originate from mixed glands which contain both serous and mucous cells. It is a viscous colloidal gel containing water (90–95%), inorganic salts, antimicrobial enzymes (such as lysozymes), antibodies especially immunoglobulin A, and glycoproteins such as lactoferrin and mucins, which are produced by goblet cells in the mucous membranes and submucosal glands. Most of the mucus in the body is produced in the gastrointestinal tract.

Respiratory epithelium Pulmonary Respiratory epithelium, or airway epithelium, is ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium a type of columnar epithelium found lining most of the respiratory tract as respiratory mucosa, where it serves to moisten and protect the airways. can cause the overproduction of mucus, known as mucus hypersecretion. Mucus hypersecretion results in the productive cough of chronic bronchitis. It is not present in the vocal cords of the larynx, or the oropharynx and laryngopharynx, where instead the epithelium is stratified squamous. It also functions as a barrier to potential pathogens and foreign particles, preventing infection and tissue injury by the secretion of mucus and the action of mucociliary clearance

Amphibians, fish, snails, slugs, and some other invertebrates also produce external...

Sinus (anatomy) Symptoms of chronic sinusitis are debilitating headaches, green colored mucus, severe nasal blockages or congestion and heavy pressure experienced A sinus is a sac or cavity in any organ or tissue, or an abnormal cavity or passage. Most individuals have four paired cavities located in the cranial bone or skull. passages. In common usage, "sinus" usually refers to the paranasal sinuses, which are air cavities in the cranial bones, especially those near the nose and connecting to it

Bronchiectasis Other symptoms include shortness of breath, coughing up blood, and chest pain. Symptoms typically include a

chronic cough with mucus production. Wheezing and nail clubbing may also occur. Wheezing and Bronchiectasis is a disease in which there is permanent enlargement of parts of the airways of the lung. Those with the disease often get lung infections. Other symptoms include shortness of breath, coughing up blood, and chest pain. Symptoms typically include a chronic cough with mucus production 79c48d40d0

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